

The Argon Geochronology Experiment (AGE)

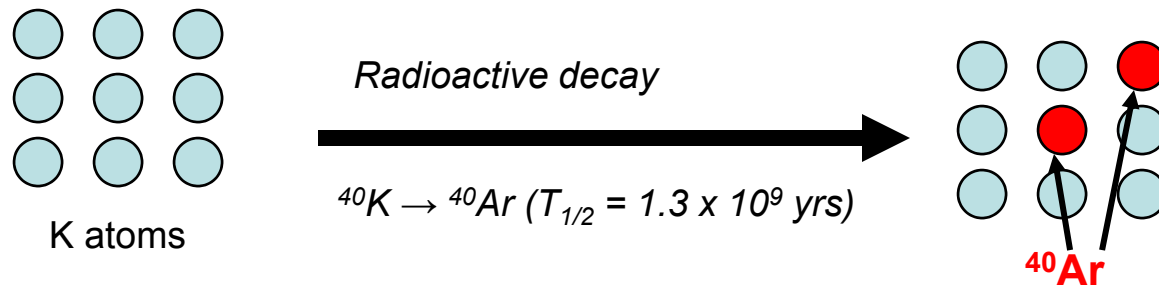
*T. D. Swindle (PI), R. Bode, A. Fennema
University of Arizona, Tucson AZ*

*A. Chutjian , J. A. MacAskill, and M. R. Darrach
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena CA*

*S. M. Clegg, R. C. Wiens, and D. Cremers
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos NM*

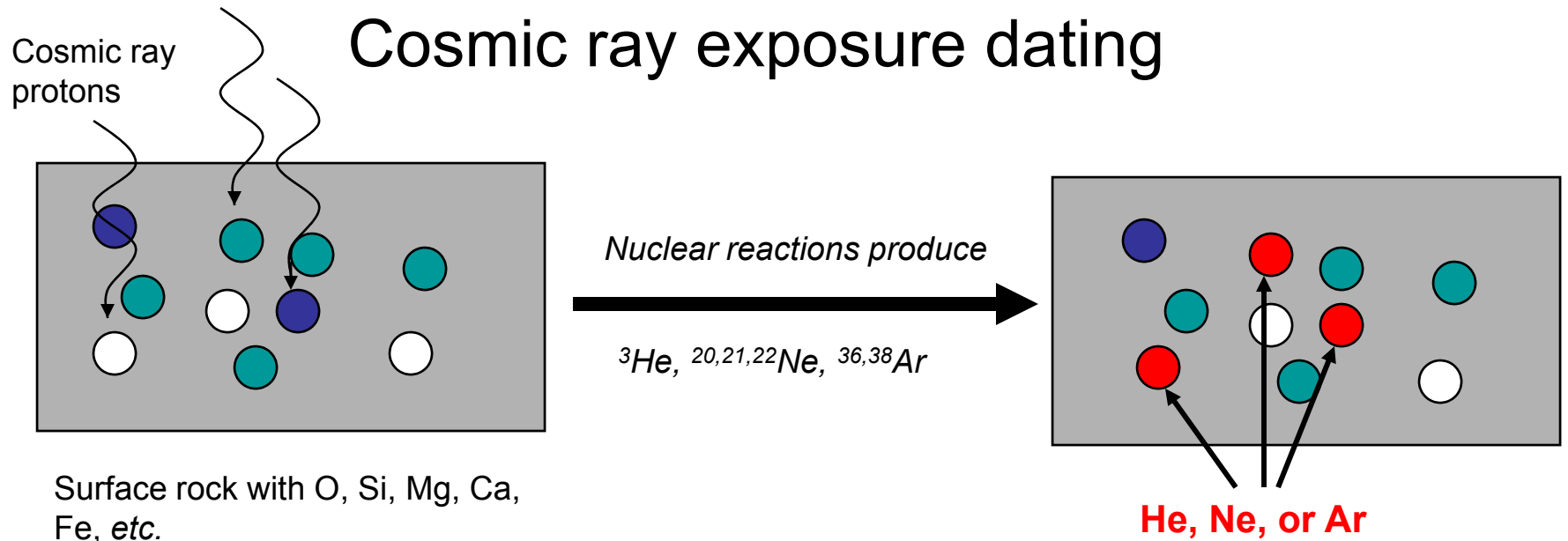
*MIDP Workshop
Arcadia, CA
27 July 2006*

K-Ar dating



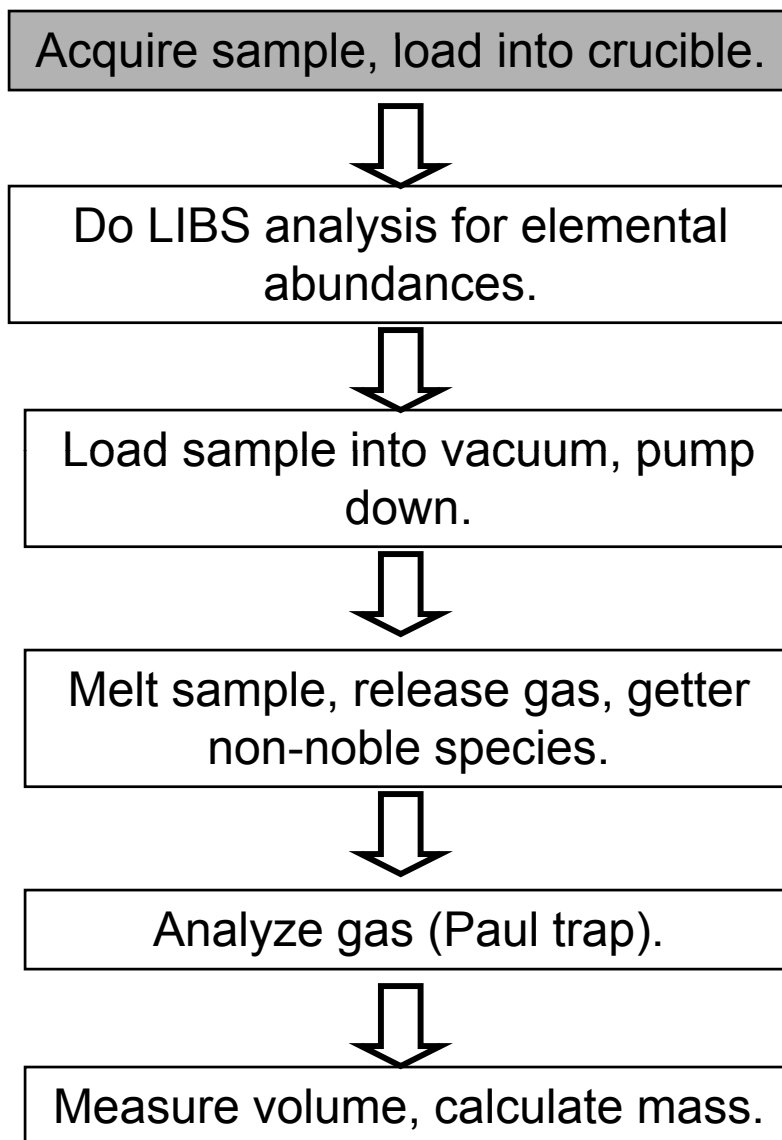
Measure abundance of K, ^{40}Ar ; Calculate time since last thermal event

Cosmic ray exposure dating

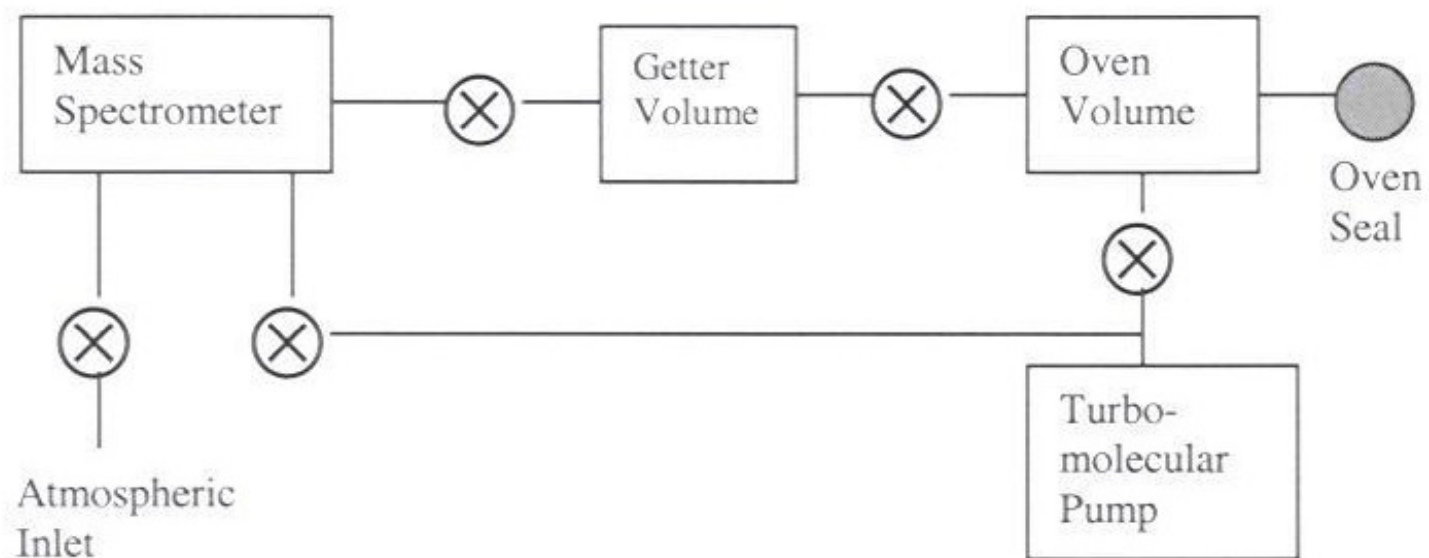


**Measure abundances of O, Si, Mg, Ca, Fe, etc., ^3He , $^{20,21,22}\text{Ne}$, $^{36,38}\text{Ar}$.
Calculate time within ~1m of surface where reactions have occurred.**

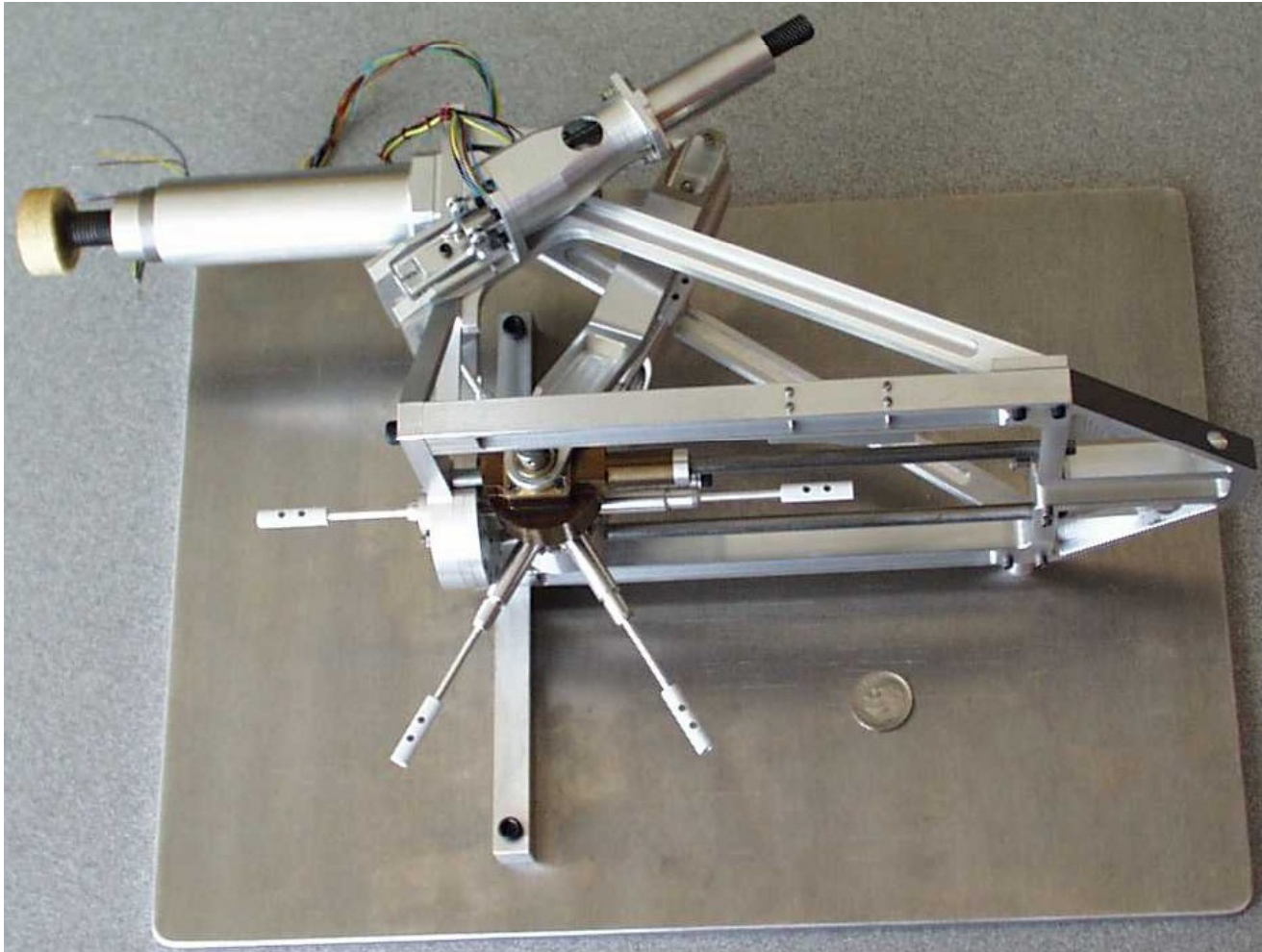
AGE flow diagram



Vacuum System Schematic

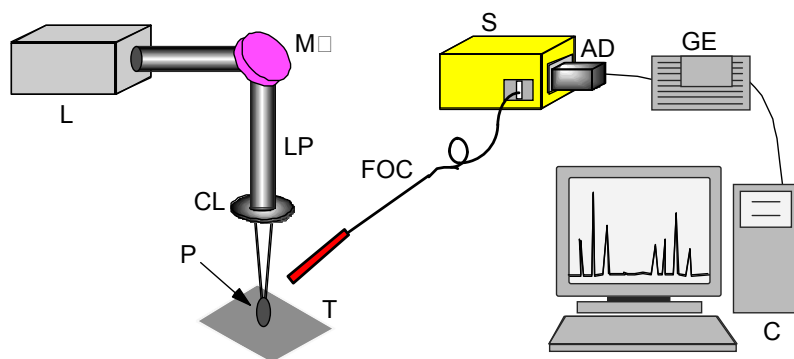
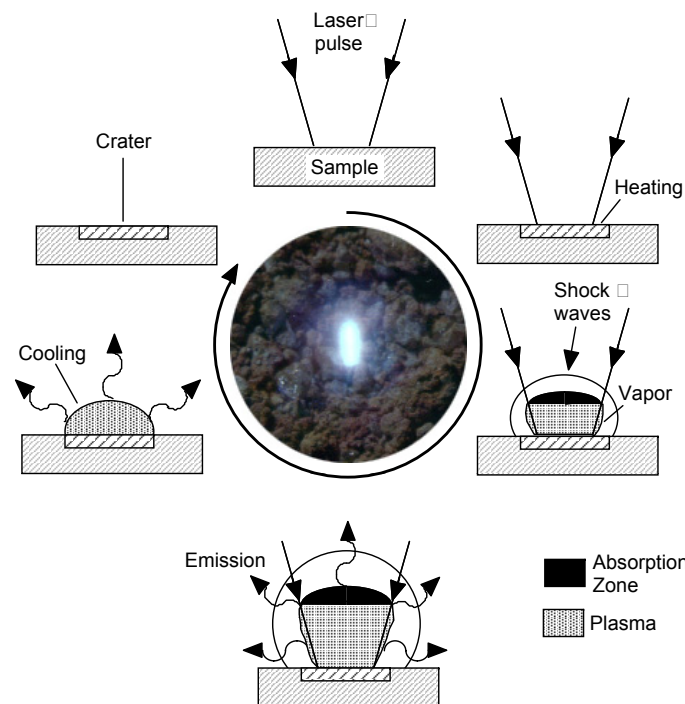


Sample Manipulation Mechanism



Samples are contained in the “dimples” visible on each arm. Sample loading is to the right, the vacuum system (not attached) to the left.

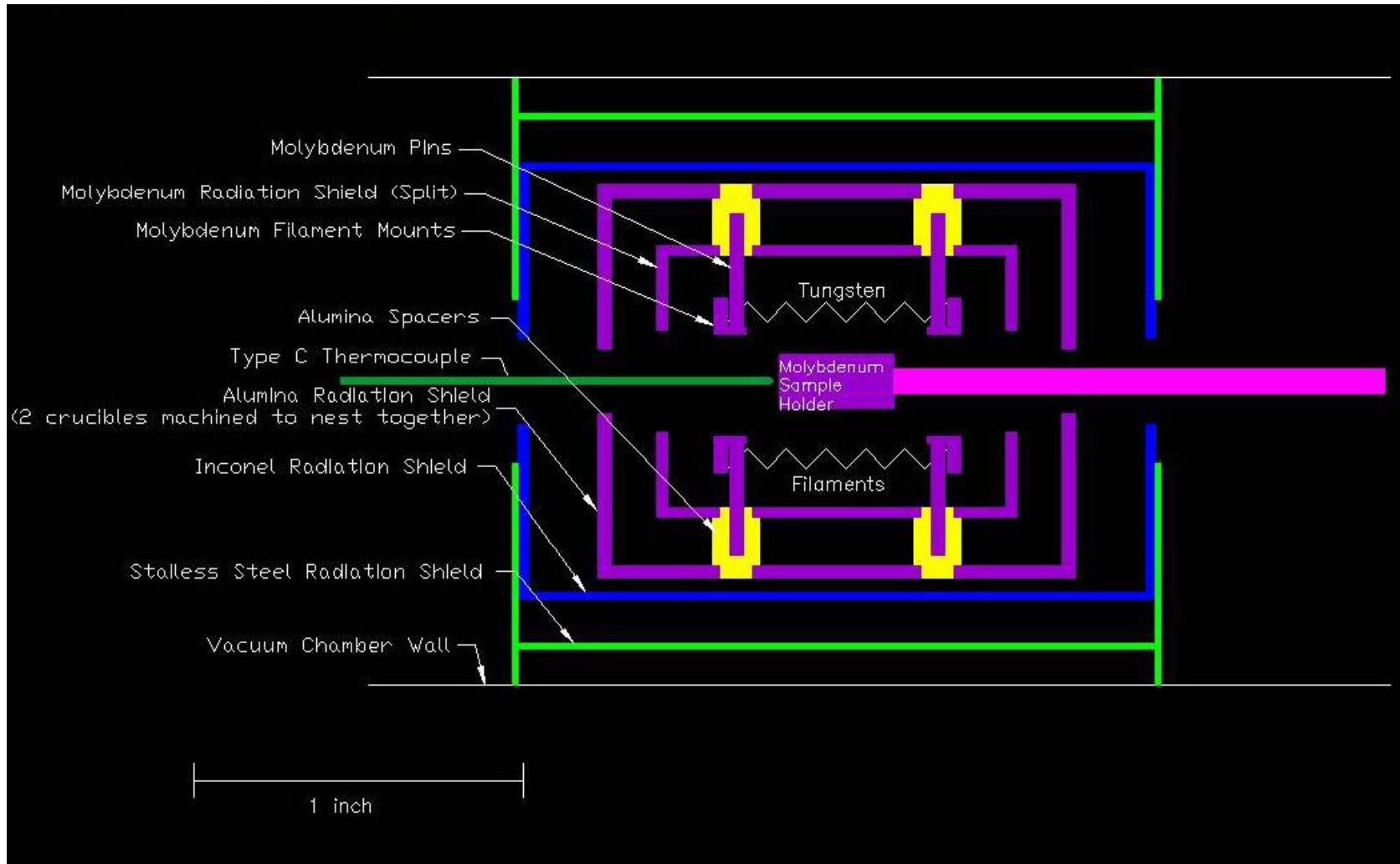
Operation of the LIBS Instrument



Components of the LIBS Instrument

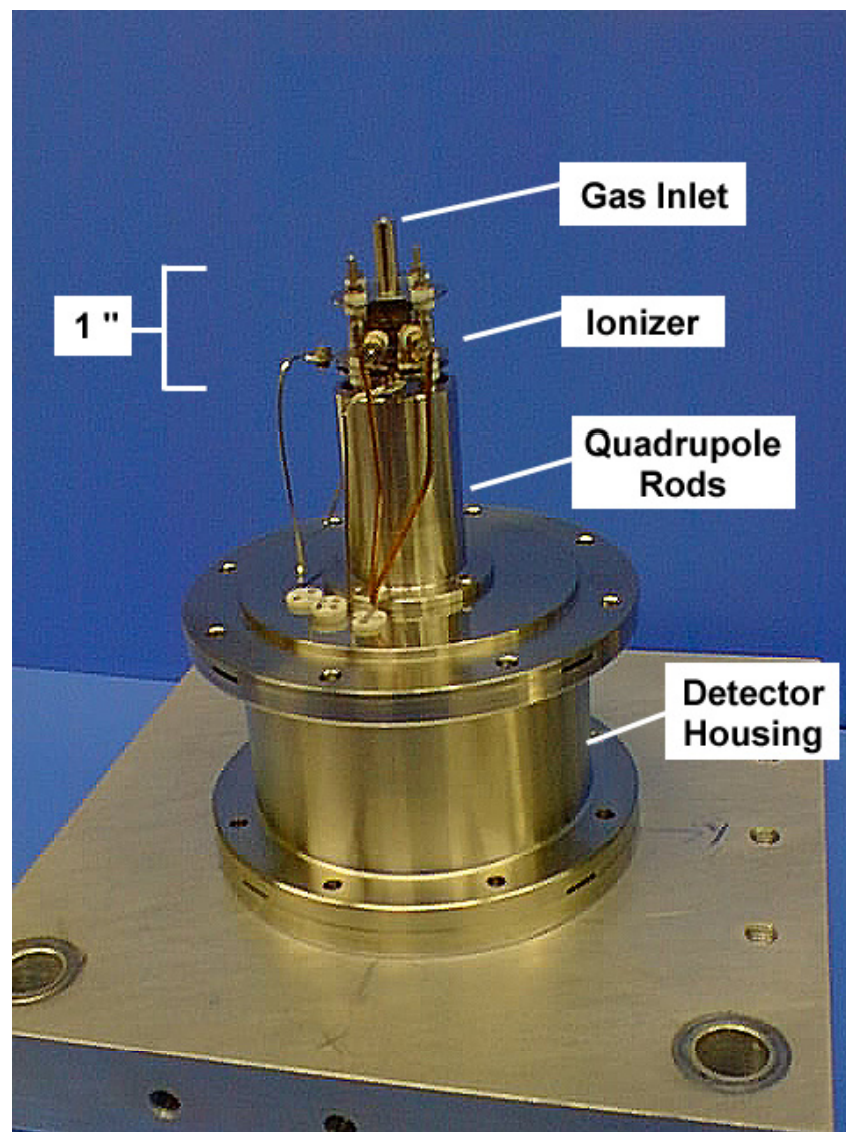
L = Nd:YAG laser	FOC = fiber optic
M = mirror	S = spectrograph
LP = laser pulse	AD = array detector
CL = lens	GE = electronics
P = plasma	C = computer
T = target	

Schematic of the Mineral Heater Oven



Heating is via six tungsten filaments (two shown). The series of radiation shields makes it possible to achieve a sample temperature of 1500C with minimal radiation losses.

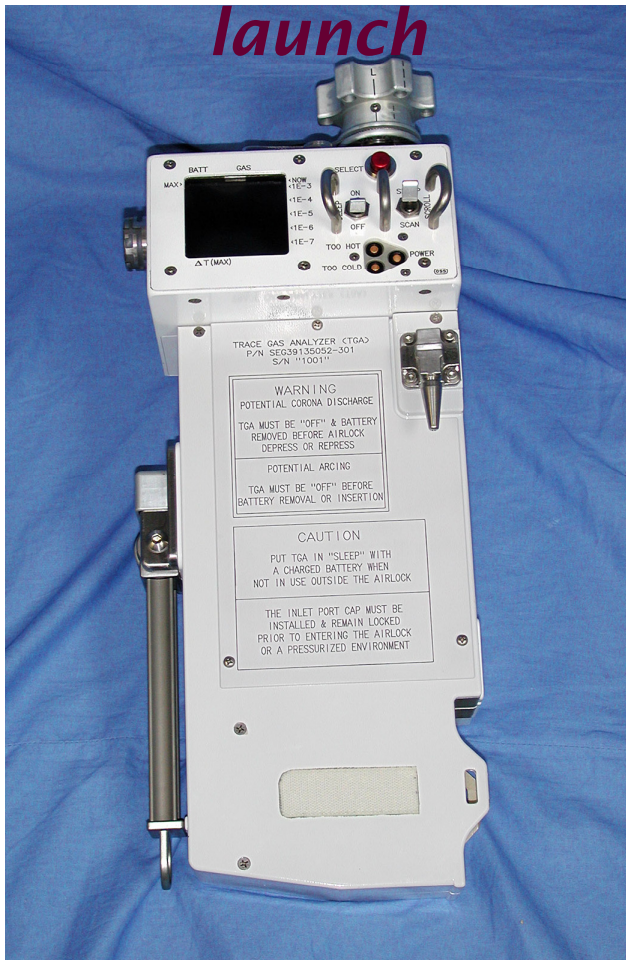
QMSA Sensor Overview





AMC
jpl atomic and molecular physics

The packaged TGA prior to launch



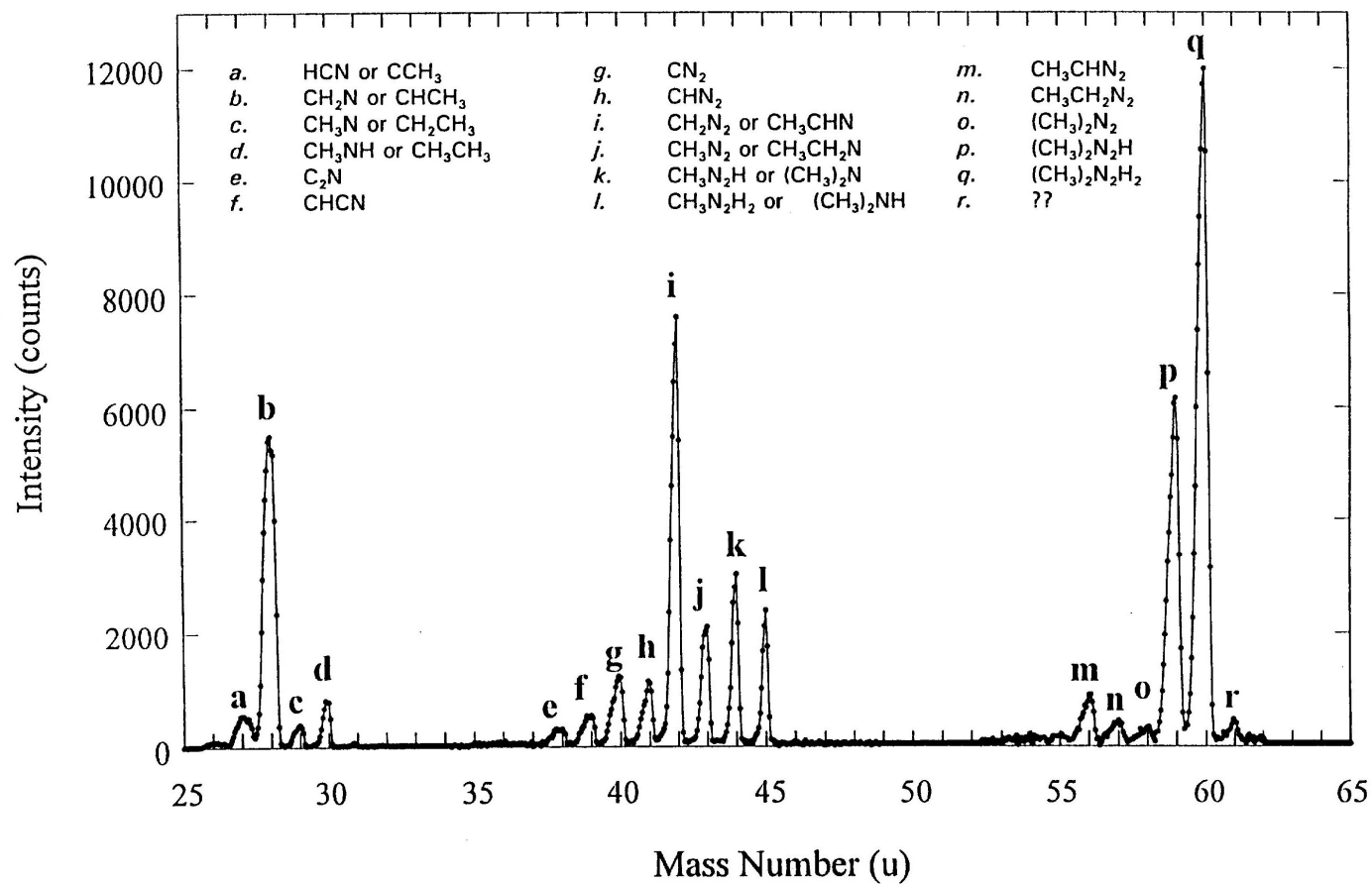
The TGA on ISS





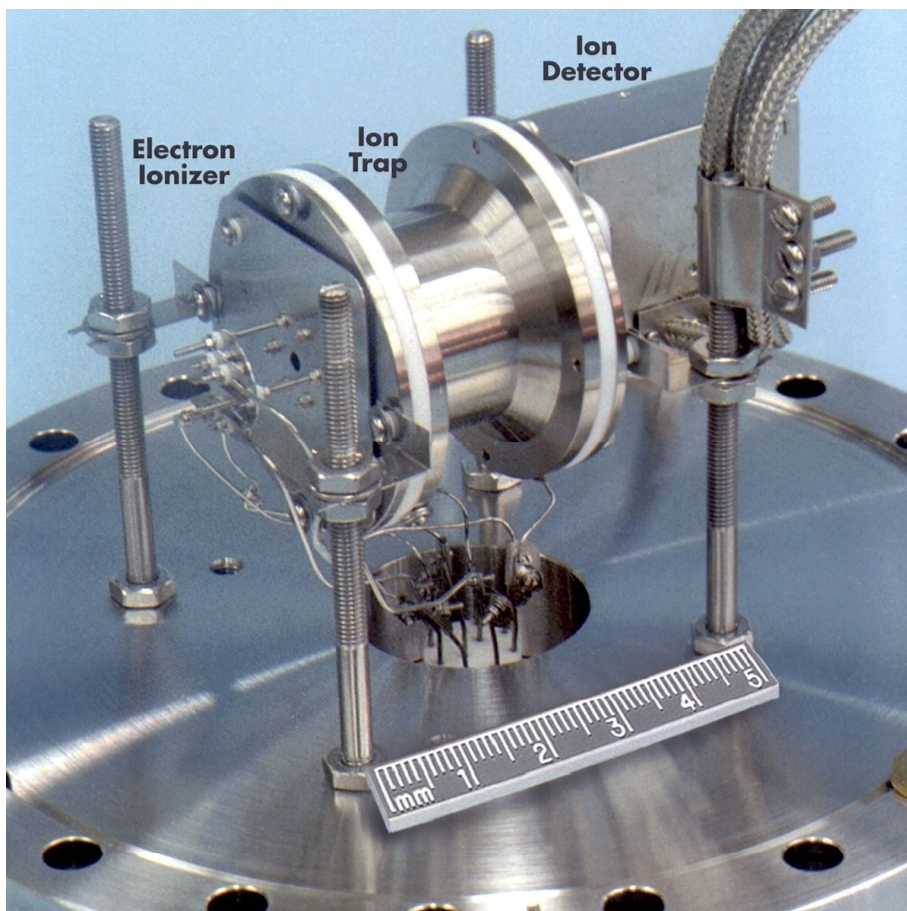
Results ... mass spectra ...

UDMH QMSA SPECTRUM





The Quadrupole Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer



*Quadrupole ion trap and
Quadrupole mass filter
invented by Paul and
Steinwedel in 1960*

*W. Paul awarded Nobel
Prize in Physics 1989*



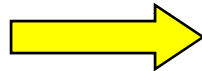
How does the trapping really work?

Consider applying a voltage to the ring electrode

Say 1000 V_{0-P} at 1 MHz

Create an ion in this quadrupole field

Pause and look at potential surface



Ion rolls down slope to trap center = radial focusing

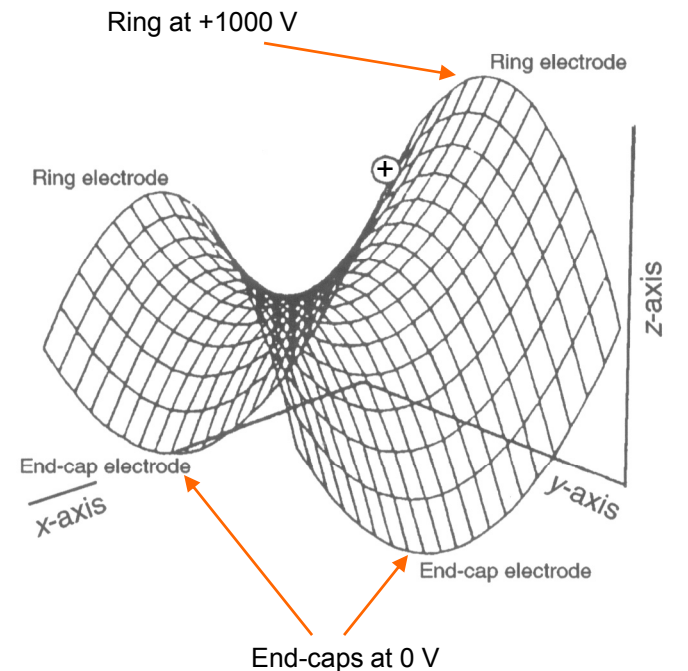
Ion reaches trap center, can continue downhill =

axial defocusing

Restart voltage, ring at -1000 V end-cap at 0 V, rotate figure by 90°

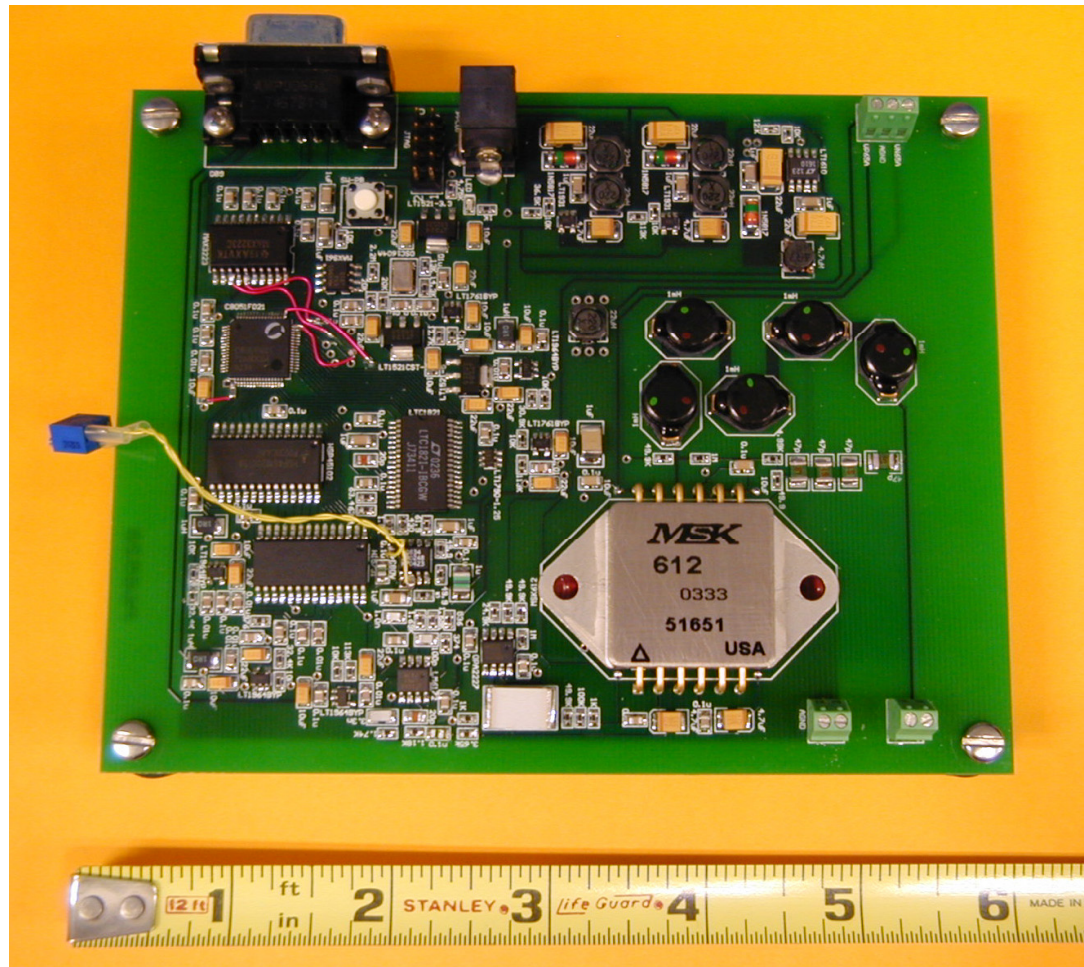
Get axial focusing and radial defocusing

Balance focusing and defocusing forces – can trap the ion!



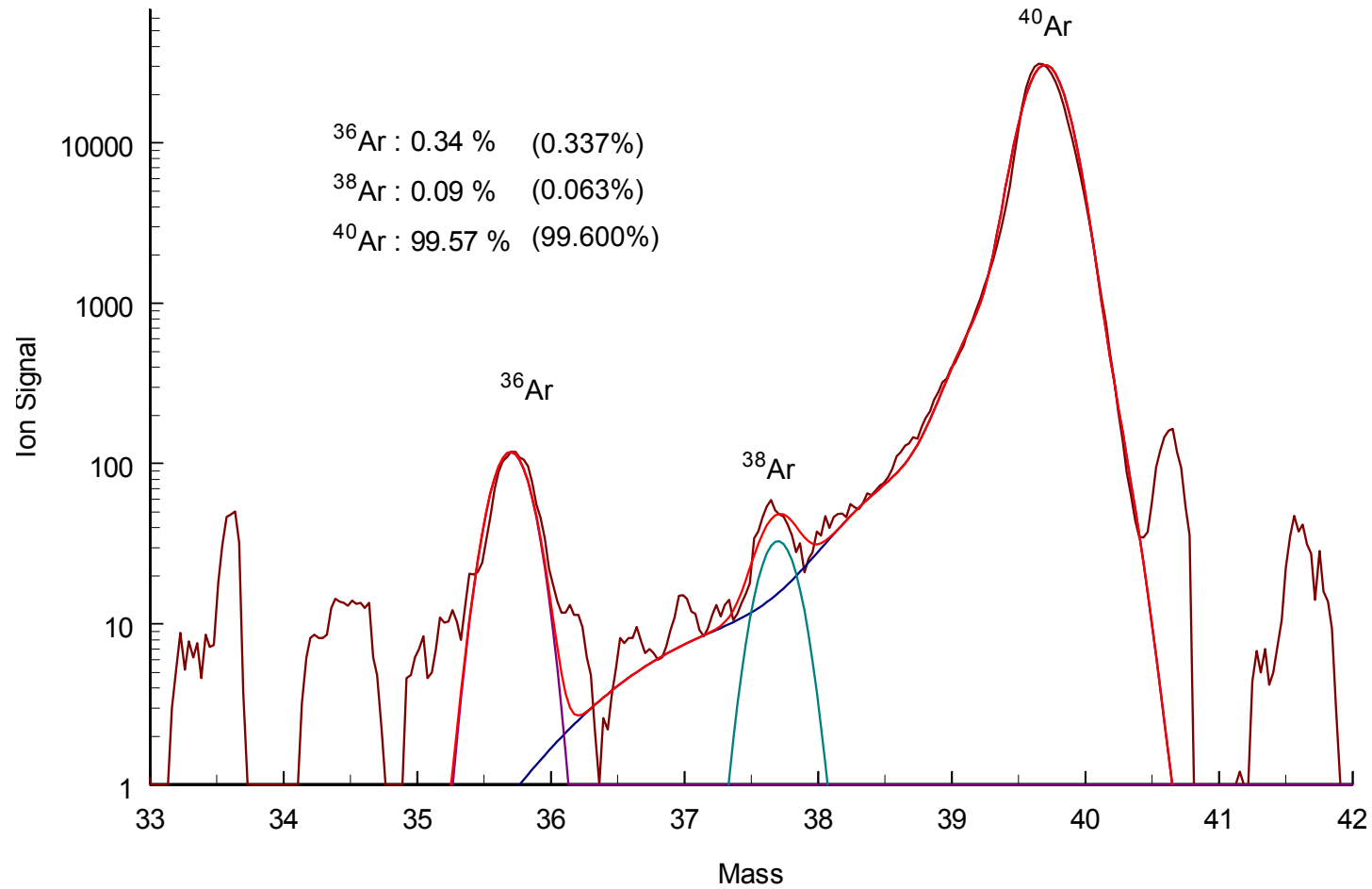


Miniaturization: Board-Level RF Electronics for Driving a QMSA or Paul Trap

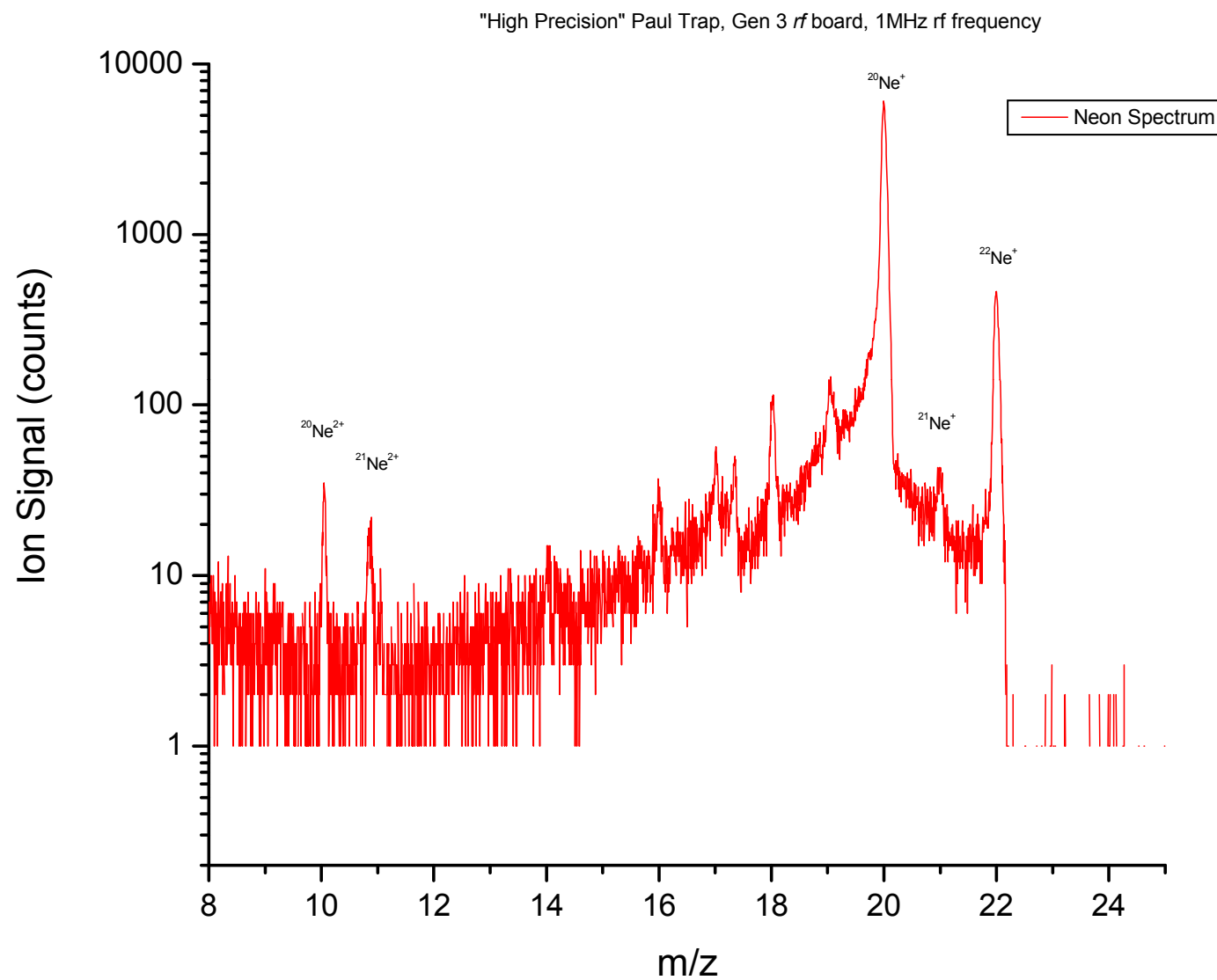


Further miniaturization to a System-on-a-Chip (SoC) is proceeding.

Argon Isotopes with Paul Trap and Digital RF Board



Isotope Ratios for Neon





How do we balance the forces?

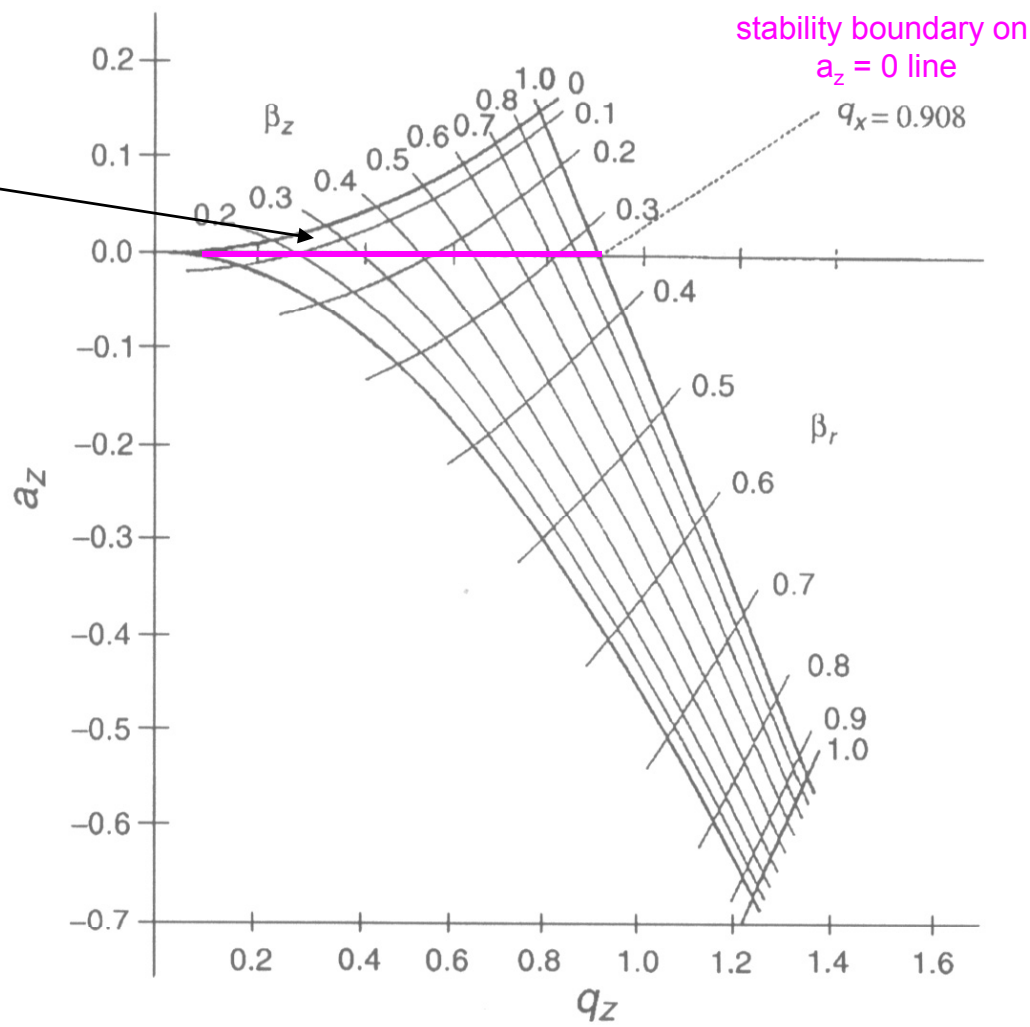
In practice $U = 0 \rightarrow a_z = 0$;

operate along **this line**

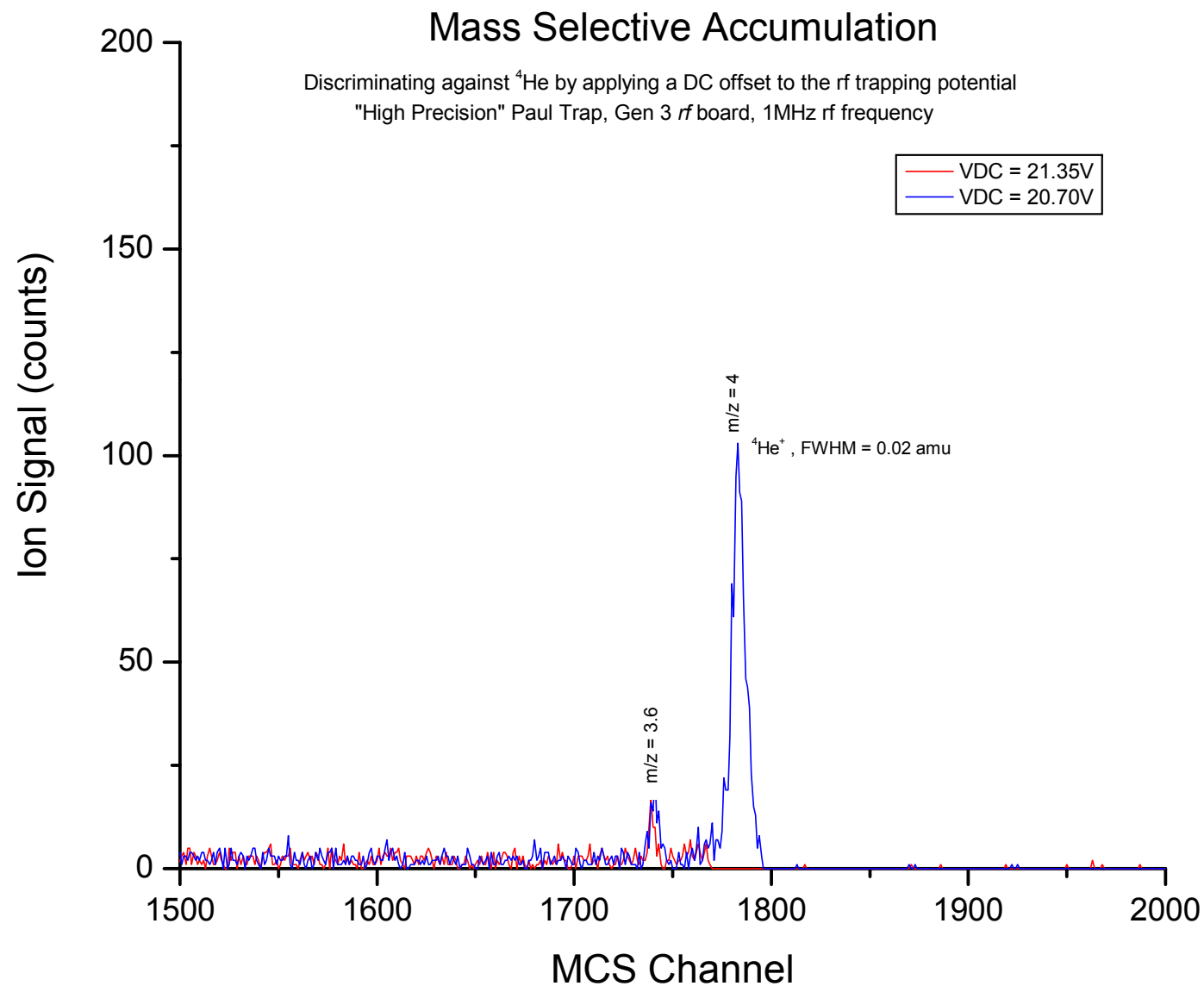
$$q_z = \frac{4eV}{mr_0^2\Omega^2}$$

$$-a_z = \frac{8eU}{mr_0^2\Omega^2}$$

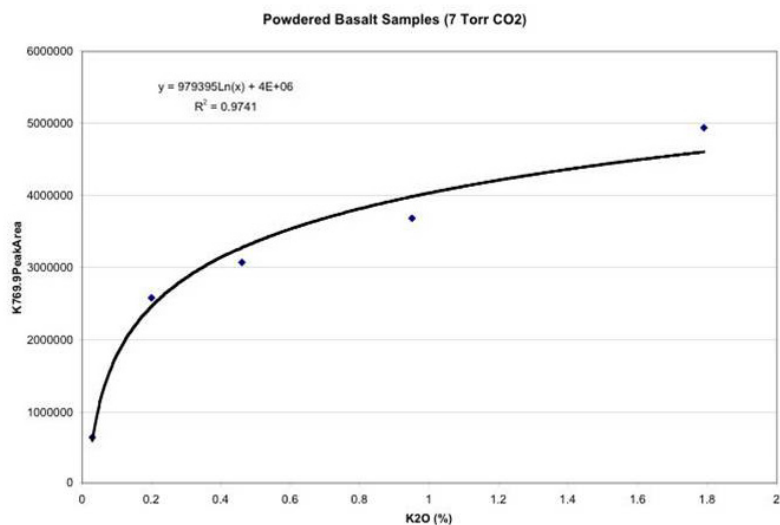
Can see that for $a_z = 0$ the
stable/unstable boundary
occurs at $q_z = \mathbf{0.908}$.



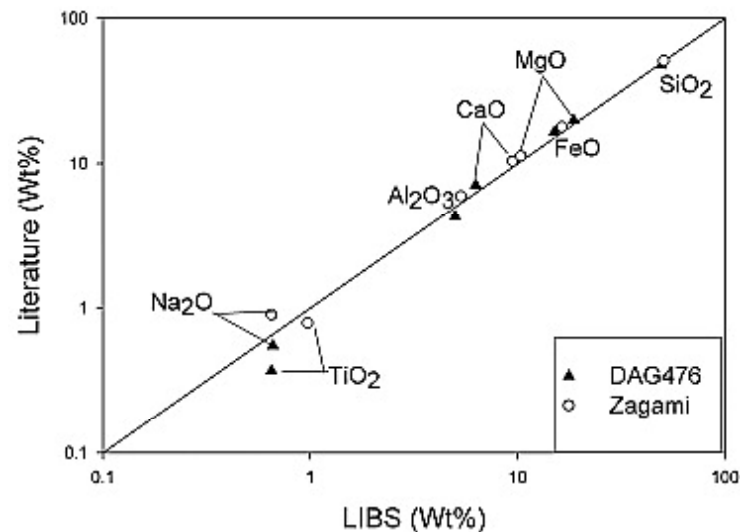
Mass Discrimination by DC Offset on Trap Ring



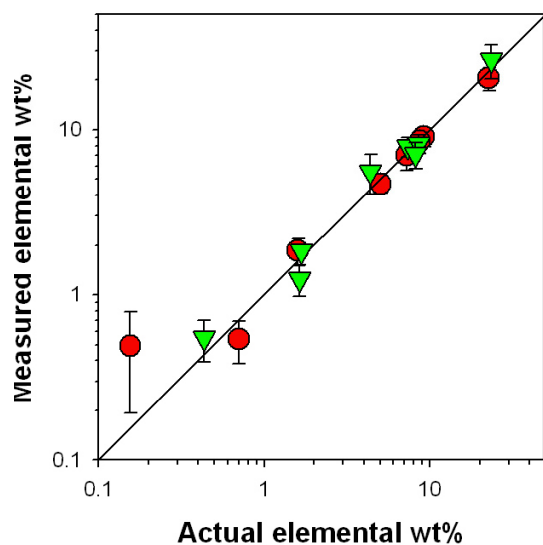
Elemental Abundances with the LIBS



(a) LIBS calibration for K in basalts, at 7 torr pressure.



(b) Comparisons with two martian meteorites.



(c) Blind test comparison of LIBS (solid line) to actual abundances for two “unknown” basalt samples.

Progress Summary

Sample Introduction and Heating

- *developed a 6-armed sample loading mechanism*
- *developed a resealable (elastomer) vacuum chamber*
- *developed radiatively-heated sample oven for operation to 1500 C*

Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)

- *conducted lab & field tests of a high- and low-resolution spectrograph*
- *tested a suitable Nd:YAG Q-switched laser (1 Hz, 6-10 ns, 20-25 mJ/pulse)*
- *quantitatively detected K and other elemental abundances in minerals*

Miniature Quadrupole and Paul Trap MS

- *assembled and tested a QMSA system to interface to the sample oven*
- *designed & tested a new-type digital RF generator board with excellent control of frequency and THD*
- *using the Paul Trap, demonstrated good isotope separation for the gases $^{20,21,22}\text{Ne}^+$, $^{36,38,40}\text{Ar}^+$, $^{32,34}\text{S}^+$, and $^{83,84}\text{Kr}^+$*
- *demonstrated static operation of a commercial RGA with loading from sample oven*
- *demonstrated sensitivity to 10^{-12} torr P_{Ar} with RGA, at 10^{-9} torr total background pressure*
- *characterized background evolution of Ar from oven while cold, and while hot (& empty).*